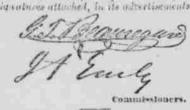
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FAMID FOR TWENTY YEARS. For Integrity of its Drawings and Prompt Payment of Pr 2-s

ATTERVED AS FOLLOWS the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana see to Lectory Company, and is person manage and control the Dearing themselves, and that the some are combucted with honesty, fairness and good faith toward all parties, and we will having the Company to ables the grower to put in his seed early signatures attached, in its advertisements.



We, the undersigned Banks and Banks, s, will pay all prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at

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CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100.000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars: Halves 810; Quarters 85 Tenths 82; Twentieths 31.

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For Club Bates, or now forther information desired, spite heighly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State County, Street and number, blone rapid return small delivery will be meaned by your full address, a parting your full address. IMPORTANT.

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ONE DELLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction a state 1881 25 B I IS in any drawing Augsting to our name offered for less than a dellar is a second.



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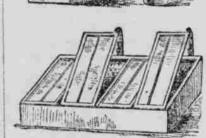


FARM AND GARDEN.

USEFUL INFORMATION ABOUT A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS.

Hints on Sowing Seeds and Transplanting The Advantages of Hot Beds and Cold Frames - How to Mark Out Regular Rows for the Plants.

By being protected at the sides and ends with boards and covered with glass hot beds confine the moisture which "We do hereby certify that we supervise arbes from the earth, and thus the atmosphere is kept humid and the surface moist, and the plants are not subjected to changes of temperature, as a uniform state can be maintained no matter what the weather may be. The bottom heat of the hot bed warms the soil, and en me this certificate, with fac-similies of our and obtain plants of good size before the soil outside is warm enough to receive the seed. Care, however, is required to prevent scorching the young plants. In bright days the heat is intense inside the frame, and unless air is freely given, or some course taken to obstruct the rays of the sun, most likely a great portion of the plants will be ruined.



HOT BED OR COLD FRAME. James Vick, to whose Guide for 1889 we are indebted for the accompanying cuts, advises when the sun gets warm. giving the glass a thin coat of white wash. His hot beds are made by form ing a pile of horse manure with the straw used for bedding, or leaves, some three feet in height. Shake all together. so that straw and manure will be equally mixed. It may be sunk in the ground a foot or eighteen inches, or made on the surface. On this place about five inches of good mellow soil. Then set the frame and keep it closed until fermentation takes place and the soil is quite warm It is better to wait a day or two after this and then sow the seeds.

Some of the advantages of a hot bed can be secured by a cold frame. This is simply a frame with sash, the same as employed for a hot bed, placed upon a bed of fine, mellow earth, in some shel tered place in the garden. The heat of the sun warms the soil, and, as the air is confined, the warmth and moisture can not escape. After the frame is secured in its place a couple of inches of fine earth should be placed inside, and the frame closed up for a day or two before the seeds are planted, as the cold frame depends upon the sun for its warmth. It is not started as soon as the hot bed. but when plants from the latter are large enough for transplanting. These frames when so small as to be conveniently moved by hand, are called hand glasses. A sample frame or box, with a couple of rection, and before the corn plant is half lights of glass on top, will answer a very good purpose, though when small it would be better to have the front of glass. A very good hand glass is made of a square frame, with a light of glass face. spile and on the ton Sea Fig. 1

in first cut. Seeds may be sown in the house in pots, or boxes, but the greatest difficulty is that the soil dries very rapidly in them, and young plants are apt to suffer. A very good plan is to cover the pot with a pane of glass, as shown in the engraving, removing it occasionally for air. Where very fine seeds are sown in pots, the watering, unless carefully done, generally results in great injury. A wet paper placed over the top of the pot will afford moisture enough for the germination of fine seeds. If pots are used it is well to sink them to the rim in a box of moss, or something of the kind, that will hold moisture, and prevent the drying of the earth in the pots. A shallow box may be used to advantage, sowing the seed Range, Represita | carefully in narrow drills.



All the operations of the garden should be done with neatness. There is no excuse for crooked rows. In the second cut is shown how easily lines may be marked in a bed with a rod or ruler. When practicable transplant on a dull, showery day: otherwise the plants may require some shading until they become estab-

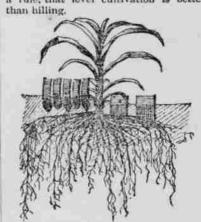
Farmers' Institutes. Spooner, of Wisconsin, has Introduced into congress a bill which proposes to establish a system of farm institutes, to be held annually in the different states. These are to be under the direction of a superintendent of institutes. He is to have two assistant super intendents and fifteen district clerks. The scheme embraces lectures, instructions, experiments, illustrations and agricultural discussions, and the superin tendent is to have authority to hire lecturers at fair rates of compensation for the time actually employed. After the circuit of institutes is completed every year, the superintendent is to publish reports of the proceedings. Exclusive of the cost of maintaining this publication, and a salary account amounting to \$50,000 a year, the annual expenses of conducting the institutes are not to exceed \$500,000. The system is to be under control of the new department of agri-culture, in case its establishment is se-

mportant Points in Growing the Corn Crop-Thorough Preparation of the Soil. Drilling in the Seed-Hot and Shallow

Some ten years ago the editor of The Rural New Yorker began the advocacy ing in the seed instead of planting in hills; cultivating both ways, and surface manuring or fertilizing. He raised at the rate of 142 bushels of shelled corn to the acre in that way, and has advocated the method ever since.

Others had practiced one or more of the features of this method previous to | where the potato has been cut. Mr. Carman's big yield, and now there are many advocates for his method en-The Prairie Farmer recently atested to the preponderance of the testisummed up as follows by Professor mony at the winter's meetings of the Illinois Farmers' institutes and clubs in Hunt: favor of shallow cultivation for ccrn. and gives the following explanation why: one-eighth pounds of shelled corn to pro-This rank growing plant quickly fills the duce one pound of pork during an aver- or pots filled with curdled milk, or ever. soil with a mass of roots. If the roots continually broken, the inevitable

ARIZONA ENTERPRISE result is that the plant is seriously weakened in the effort to replace these mouths of the plant. It is undoubtedly true, as RENCE, - - JUNE 22, 1889 a rule, that level cultivation is better



CORN ROOTS WITH DEEP AND SHALLOW TILLAGE.

proper tilth as to its surface. The preparation of the soil for the ramification of the roots must necessarily precede planting. The extension of roots is not by forcing their way through the soil. The roots enter between the particles of soil, however fine. Then, as the roots thicken, there is side pressure, and this increases with the growth of the roots. Soil, to promote growth, must be firm enough to preserve capillarity. One ob- cently, and we have re-engraved his ject in cultivation is to keep the surface plan for the benefit of our readers. loose and friable. Thus the sun penetrates more easily, the rain and dew also is sufficiently plain to enable any who are better held, and in times of drought the moisture of the sub-soil rising constantly is arrested as the point of surface matter by this arrangement, but econcultivation is reached, and so the roots omy of time is gained. The correspondare enabled to conserve moisture that would otherwise be lost. The science of cultivation, therefore, is to keep the surface mellow above the point where the roots ramify, and roots will always be found extending up to this point. Two to three inches in depth is sufficient therefore for the summer cultivation, though when the crop is young and the root growth correspondingly small, cultivation may extend to four inches.

How quickly the roots fill the soil is shown in the cut of growing corn, as determined by Professor Hayes on the grounds of the Iowa Agricultural college. This shows on one side how deep running shovels cut the roots. On the other side are shallow running shovels which not only stir every portion of the soil, but also at the same time root out the weeds.

By shallow cultivation is meant as little interference with the roots as practicable while preserving a mellow surface, The surface of a corn field may thus be kept mellow whether the season be wet

Applying Phosphates.

W. H. Bowker answers the query Whether to apply phosphates underneath or on top of the seed corn" as follows: "If the corn is planted on phosphate alone, three-fourths of the fertilizer should be sown broadcast and harrowed into the soil, and the balance strewn along the furrows. If it is a fertilizer possessing any strength at all it should not be dropped in the hill, either above or below the seed, as it is likely to injure the young tender roots as they shoot out to gather nourishment. The best way is to strew it along the furrow when used in connection with stable manure. Corn roots reach out in every digrown the ground is nearly full of roots Corn is a great surface feeder, and for that reason the fertilizer should not be for the south. plowed in deep, but applied near the sur-

Our cut gives an idea of the oval sym metrical form of the Early Harvest blackberry. As the name suggests, this is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation. It is a compact dwarf grower and produces fruit of medium size and fine



EARLY HARVEST. Vick claims that the Early Harvest is valuable not only because it is an early prolific sort, but that it carries well and presents a handsome appearance in market. The fact that it is a prolific bearer of early fruit that ships well is of special value to those who grow fruit for

POTATOES FOR SEED.

The Selection of Tubers for Seed-Impor-

The selection of seed is a very important matter. Whether one imports fresh seed from another farm and district or continues to use home grown potatoes. a selection of the healthiest tubers must be made. No crop benefits more from a frequent change of seed than potatoes. and this is all the more commendable on account of the increasing liability to dis-

The use of new seed will do much to prevent loss in this way, while it invariably results in substantially increasing the crop. An English authority claims that the seed ought to come from an earlier climate to a later, but of infinitely greater importance is it that they come from a sharp, warm soil to a heavier and colder Such a change will in all likelihood hasten the maturing of the tubers, though its effect in this way will depend largely upon the exposure of the land in which they are grown With a southern exposure the old seed might attain maturity earlier than new from an earlier climate under different circumstances. A southern exposure will, in nine cases out of every ten, bring the crop to maturity ten days earlier than any other. The preparation of sets for this year's crop should not be put off till the hour of planting. After being cut, if cut at all, they should be spread out on the barn floor or similar place several weeks before being planted. The object of this is to allow them to dry and form an artificial skin over the wound. This prevents the juice of the potato from escaping or being drawn out by the earth. They should on no account be laid aside in a heap or thick pile. They are liable to heat and lose fertility when stored in this fashion; no doubt many of the disappointing blanks so often to be seen in the potato crop are attributable to mismanagement of this sort. Many growers sprinkle a little gypsum over the sets that are spread out in waiting for seeding time for the express purpose of encouraging the healing up of the wound

Fattening Pies. Some of the results in feeding pigs at the Illinois Agricultural college farm are

It required on an average four and age period of four weeks, or one bushel produced thirteen and a half pounds.

It required four and one-third pounds order to keep the meat beneath the of corn meal to produce one pound of surface of the milk, it is loaded with pork, or one bushel of corn made into clean stones. Ment is preserved in this meal and fed dry produced twelve and way for over a week, without the least change in its flavor. When it is needed three-quarter pounds of pork. When fed dry shelled corn is more for use, it is simply washed and dried.

economical than corn meal to feed to fat- The milk is fed to swine. It required seven and one-third pounds, or one-fourth bushel, of ground oats to produce one pound of pork, when fed with equal parts by weight of corn meal.

One bushel of corn is worth nearly three bushels of oats as food for fattening hogs. Corn fed pigs gained about four and a half pounds per week, and ate about

twenty-one pounds of corn per 100 pounds of live weight. The gain for the amount of food consumed decreased during fattening. Pork was produced during the cold weather, with corn at twenty-eight cents

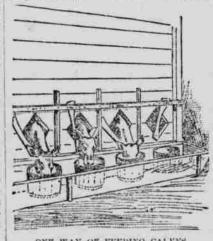
per bushel, for less than three cents per pound. The principal objects in cultivation are to kill the weeds and to keep the soil in weeks caused a very considerable loss in feeding thereafter.

Indian corn is the most economical

pork producing material during the winter months in regions where extensively

Feeding Calves. A Mississippi correspondent sent an illustrated account of his method of feeding calves to Rural New Yorker re-The picture requires no explanation; it

may so desire to go and do likewise. Not only is calf feeding rendered an easy



ent says "With this arrangement I can do in ten minutes what would have required two hours under the common knock down and drag out system of calf feeding."

Here and There.

Among insects that are the farmer's friends and do great good in killing insect pests, Professor A.J Cook mentions the yellow jackets, the large white faced wasps and the solitary mud wasps (usually black or black and brown or blue black or blue); the ground beetles, which are usually black with long legs, and destroy hosts of cut worms, white gruisetc., and the little yellow, rounded lady bird beetles, which feed upon plant lice and other insects.

Mulch your pears when set and always keep them mulched, advises E. P. Powell in Popular Gardening. Let no manure be put in about the roots, but top dress with manure if the land is poor. An Alabama farmer pronounces the brown Leghorn the best all around fow!

YOUNG TURKEYS. .

in Enising These Fowls. Young turkeys are subject to two special dangers-(1) a peculiar susceptibility to wet and (in less degree) to cold, and (2) a great liability to diarrhea. For the first week, American Poultry Journal dandelion leaves, or a little bread crumb leaves make far the best green food, but if they cannot be had, chopped boiled nettles or onions chopped fine are the next best. As they get older, they are fed on good barley meal or oatmeal, and required. may also have almost ad libitum fresh curd squeezed dry from the whey, but buttermilk is about as likely to cause

trouble as anything can be. The egg for a week is of very great importance, to prevent a slight tendency to diarrhea from the first which often sets in, and gets worse, and carries them off later on. While young turkeys require the utmost care when very young, and should be confined for awhile, let it be known that they will not thrive unless they have the benefit of a range as they become larger. They are active exercise that peculiarity, but in so doing they will pick up the greater part of food. Those who grow tobacco as they are very destructive to the large green worms that do so much damage to that crop. If allowed a range and fed taught to come up at regular hours.

Kentacky Mules. There are many intelligent mule breeders in Missouri, but the Kentucky stock has the general preference. Kentucky mules, upon an average, are worth \$10 per head more than the Missouri mules. from the fact that they are better bred. There is more thoroughbred blood diffused among the horse stock generally of Kentucky and Tennessee than in any other states of the Union, thus giving a better class of mares to breed from than can be found outside of these two states. On the other hand the blood of the Clyde and Percheron mixed with the coarse Canadian is the foundation of a large number of the brood mares in the northwest. They produce large, coarse, sluggish mules not to be compared to the somewhat smaller, but clean limbed, active, high spirited mules out of well bred Kentucky mares. No animal shows the effect of good breeding more readily or to a greater advantage than a mule. -Farmer and Breeder.

The Bean Crop.

Beans grow best on a light, warm or sandy soil. For field culture the white marrow is a standard New York and eastern variety, large, oval in form and unexcelled in quality, and brings the highest price in the market. It develops a large amount of foliage and is inclined to throw out a good many running vines. The white navy, medium, or pea bean, is smaller, round oval in form and well adapted to thin soils: productive under good cultivation and a standard commercial sort. Beans are planted in rows about three feet apart, either in hills or drills, after all danger of frost is over, and should never be worked when wet with rain or dew. They should be harvested before frost.

The Preservation of Ment.

The Journal d'Agriculture is authority for the statement that it is customary in Upper Saone (France), both on farms and in villages, to preserve meat in summer by placing it in large earthen pans with skimmed milk, which soon curdles, and storing the vessel in the cellar. In

Device for Mending Shafts, Etc. The very simple, but effective and convenient, tool represented in the cut is, says Southern Cultivator, valuable for mending broken shafts or handles. It is especially designed for wrapping wire tightly in joining the broken pieces. The



DEVICE FOR MENDING SHAFTS. or fourteen inches long. At A A are slanting holes a little larger than the There is a notch for guiding the wire at B. To keep the notch from wearing too deep, drive a nail just under it. The figure shows how the tool looks and how it is used.

Things Told by Others. Professor Goff says: Whole potatoes are the best to plant, as they give more gain in the crop than the extra amount of seed required. The strongest eyes are on the seed end. Never use sprouted seed. No particular difference where you put the fertilizer. Potash is the best fertilizer, and the best soil a gravel loam with clover sod.

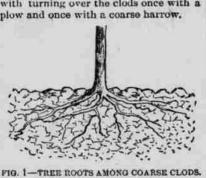
Onts are one of the best egg producing foods known, says Southern Fancier. Outs would be more extensively used were it not for the rough hull. Now that a hulless oats can be raised the problem of cheap egg producing food has been solved. It should constitute three fourths of the diet of the large breeds, whose inactivity causes them to take on more fat than is desirable. A complete change of the soil in flower

pots is sometimes necessary, and will enable a plant to secure more food and grow better Feather eating hens are best broken of

this habit by plenty of exercise and a variety of food, including raw meat or other animal food. The Great Benefit of a Thorough Pulveri-

zation of All Soils Cultivated, in Promoting Growth and Giving Heavy Crops. Advantages of "Firming" the Soil.

Progressive farmers understand the importance of thoroughly pulverizing the soil they cultivate, whether for field or garden crops, but there remain a large majority of cultivators who are content with turning over the clods once with a plow and once with a coarse harrow.



The delicate thread like roots of plants can obtain little if any benefit when planted in a stone heap, even if the stones contained highly stimulating fertilizers. The rule will apply to delicate garden annuals and to large trees alike. The man who transplants a fruit tree and tumbles in carelessly the coarse unb earth can hardly expect it to grow, even if it survives the treatment. In the accompanying cuts, for which we are indebted to Country Gentleman, are shown tree roots under different conditions, Fig. 1 illustrates a tree endeavoring to grow with its roots among the coarse says, the young bird should have little clods. In Fig. 2 the soil has been finely beyond hard boiled egg minced up with pulverized and placed in contact with all the fibers. The coarse soil is full of air may be added. All through dandelion crevices, causing the roots to dry up in summer, and very little of the earth can be in actual contact with them. The pulverized soil closely incases every root and supplies all the moisture and food

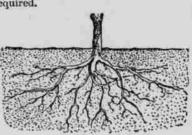


FIG. 2-THE ROOTS IN PULVERIZED SOIL A soil reduced to a fine condition and with proper depth holds like a sponge foragers, and must have a chance to the surplus water of rains and gives it to growing plants as they require it. This, owever, is but one of the advantages of fine culture. A hard, compact soil is should always keep a flock of turkeys, easily flooded with a heavy shower, and becomes too dry in its absence. Actual experiments furnish the most satisfactory and convincing proofs of these different on grain at night, they can easily be influences. This work of pulverizing the soil has been rendered a comparatively easy matter of late years by the intro-duction of such implements as the Acme and Disc harrows, the Cutaway, the smoothing harrows and similar appliances. "Firming" the soil by pressure of the foot or with suitable implements, when sowing seeds, now prevails among successful gardeners, while intelligent farmers practice passing a heavy roller over the ground after sowing a crop of grain. This pressure serves to close up the air crevices and bring the soil into actual contact with the seed.

Crown Prince Franz, of Austria, is studying hard at the new duties which have now become his through the death of his cousin, Archduke Rudolf. His demeanor is one of courtesy and dignity and he has dismissed from his circle all the young men of high-

habits who were formerly his associates. Mr. Mackay was delighted with his wife's successful dinner to the Prince of Wales. He always declines, however, any attempt to push himself forward for social honors. "was never schooled in bowing and scraping, says the bluff old Cræsus, "and I am afraid I am now too old to learn society manners."

Phil Armour, the great Chicago million aire, has been attempting to buy a plot of ground next to his Chicago residence and has offered \$5,000 a foot for the land. The property in question belongs to Roloson, a broker who does not like Mr. Armour and refuses to sell at any price. He is erecting a stable on the ground which will entirely destroy the view from the windows of Mr. Armour's

QUEER DEATHS.

A dog died in Illinois from drinking the water in which a flannel shirt had been

rinsed. tracted from a verdigris brass collar button eating into his neck. A man in Chicago was roasted to death by

the firing of his cotton underclothing as he dried them before an open grate. A Baltimorean recently dropped asleep on a park beach, when, his head falling forward, he unconsciously choiced to death over the stiff edge of his celluloid collar.

A man in Rothschild, Neb., dressed himself in a shroud and laid himself carefully into a coffin which he had purchased. In this position he went to sleep. When his friends discovered him, some hours later, he was

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After February 20th, 1889, will be under the management of Mrs. Pauline Fryer in person who will attend to the wants of her guests. With many thanks for past favors, would solicit the patronage of my former friends and the public generally that visit our territory, promising to all weary travelers the real comforts of a home. N. B.-Attendants will be at each train. All

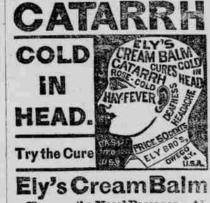
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PINAL CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.
-Location of principal place of business,
San Francisco, California: location of works,
Pioneer District, Pinal county, Arizona Terri-Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 15th day of Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 15th day of May, 1889, an assessment, (No. 9.) of Five Cents (5e) per share, was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary at the office of the company, No. 328 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the twenty-first (21st) day of June, 1889, will be delinquent, and advertised? I sale at pub ic anciton: and unless payment is made before, will be sold on FRIDAY the twelfth (1:th) day of July, 1889, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. CHEMINANT, Secretary

A. T. COLTON,

I'll III III General Real Estate Agent.

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Application for a Patent WOODPECKER MINING CLAIM.

suance of Chapter 6, Title 22, of the Revis Statutes of the United States, that W. H. Blod it Trustee of Thomas E. Tutt, J. W. Fordye id N. M. Bell by his agent and attorney G. B.

and, with the Register of the U.S. Land only a Tueson, Pina Comity Arizona, they will be arred in virtue of the provisions of said statte. And it is hereby ordered that "Lis notice e published in the Arizona Warkly ENTERIBLES, a newspaper published weekly at Flornee, Pinal County Arizona.

Dated this 23d day of May, 1889.

A. D. DUFF, Register

Notice of Desert Land Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE. TUCSON, ABIZONA, May 16, 1889. OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THOMA:

Boomerang Mine Jumped.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS, IT HAS JUST COME TO MY knowledge that it is claimed by one of the owners of the Boomerang mine that said mine has been jumped by one Patrick Morgan, on or about the first day of January, 1889. Notice is hereby given that said Boomerang mine was not open for location and warn all persons against purchasing said Boomerang mine or any interest therein from said Morgan.

Coownagin Boomerang mine.

ASK FOR IT

THE SELF-THREADING

ELDREDGE MFG. CO.

Factory and Wholesale Office, Belvidere, Ill.

271 Wabash Ave., Chicago. 39 Broad Street, New York.

Co-owner in Boot Casa Grande, A. T., Feb. 5, 1889.

In it are com-

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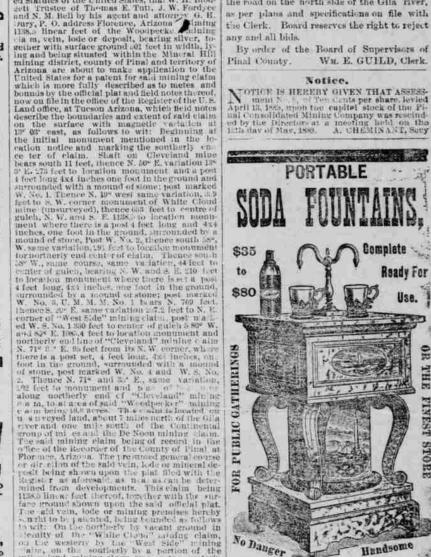
make a sew-

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desirable to

Sealed proposals will be received by the loard of Supervisors on or before July 1st 1889, to lay out and grade a new county road TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PUR rom the Florence canal north, to intersect the road on the north side of the Gila river, s per plans and specifications on file with the Clerk. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board of Supervisors of Pinal County. WM. E. GUILD, Clerk.

> Notice. NOTICE IS HERERY GIVEN THAT ASSESS-ment Not of Ten Cents per share, levied April 12, 1865, mont the capital stock of the Pi-tal Consolidated Mining Company was rescind



Over 25 Years in Practical use all over the World-No generators or extras. Can be operated by a child. Best pure soda wa-ter. Will stand by any \$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its one. We sell the finest NICKEL PLATED

CHAPMAN & CO., Madison .Ind.



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IDEAL RELOADING TOOLS IDEAL MF'G CO.,

RIFLES, Pistois

Notice of Desert Land Proof. U S. LAND OFFICE TUCSON, Arizona, May 25th, 1889. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT RICHard E. Sloan, of Florence, Pinal County,
Arizona, has filed notice of intention to make
proof on his desert land claim No. 981, for the N.
5 of Sec. 20 Tp. 5 S., range 9 cast, before W.
Wood Porter, Clerk of the District Court, in and wood Forter, Cierco in the District Cont, in and for the County of Pinal, at Florence A. T., on Friday, the 12th day of July 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Albert T. Colton, Alfred C. Evans, Richard L. Rodgers and Joseph H. Kibbey, all of Florence, Pinal County, Arizona

A. D. DUFF, Register